AB   Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of a homeopathic treatment of plantar
     warts. Design: Randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial.
     Setting: Hospital-based family medicine unit. Patients: Patients were
     recruited from the unit, through advertisements in the local media and
     through personal contacts with colleagues. Of the 853 people screened
     between December 1987 and January 1989, 174 met the eligibility criteria
     (age 6 to 59 years and presence of one or more plantar warts untreated
     during the previous 3 months) and agreed to participate; 162 (93%)
     completed the 18-week follow-up. Interventions: The 6-week homeopathic
     treatment consisted of thuya 30 "centesimal hahnemannien" (CH) (one tube
     containing 200 pellets weekly), antimonium crudum 7 CH (5 pellets daily)
     and nitricum acidum 7 CH (one tube containing 200 pellets daily). The
     placebo pellets were identical to the treatment pellets in appearance and
     taste. Main outcome measure: The proportion of healed patients; a patient
     was considered healed if all of the warts had disappeared. Main results:
     The rates of healing at 6, 12, and 18 weeks were 4.8%, 13.4% and 20.0%
     respectively in the homeopathic treatment group and 4.6%, 13.1% and 24.4%
     in the placebo treatment group. Conclusion: The homeopathic treatment was
     no more effective than the placebo treatment of plantar warts.